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David I. Walsh and Samuel W. McCall
By Julia Bloom

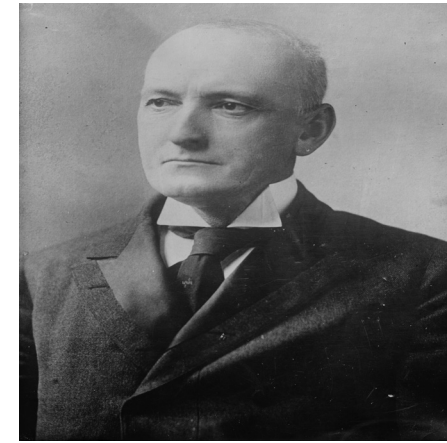
The position of Governor of Massachusetts has been held by 71 men and 1 woman over the Commonwealth's long history, relegating some who served 50 or more years ago to relative obscurity. Today we will talk about two Governors who served back to back in the early to mid 1910's: David I. Walsh and Samuel W. McCall.

David Ignatius Walsh was born on November 11th, 1872 in Leominster, Massachusetts. He was part of a large Irish-Catholic family, and his mother ran a boarding-house to earn money after David's father died when he was twelve. Walsh attended Holy Cross and Boston University Law School, graduating in 1897. He was admitted to the bar that same year, and practiced law with his older brother at a firm in Boston. In 1900 Walsh was elected as a Democrat to the Massachusetts House of Representatives, where he served two terms. He became known for his anti-imperialist and isolationist views, as well as his support of reform movements. After Walsh advocated in 1901 for a bill to reduce the work week for women and children to 58 hours a week, he lost his House seat to a Republican candidate. Eleven years later Walsh won the election for Lieutenant Governor under Governor Eugene Noble Foss, becoming the first Democratic Lieutenant Governor in 70 years.



Two years later Walsh became the first Irish-Catholic Governor of Massachusetts, defeating Foss by a wide margin and serving two terms. Walsh continued his work for progressive causes as Governor, increasing oversight of state mental asylums and advocating for adding an amendment for women's suffrage to the state constitution. In 1916 Walsh lost his position as Governor to Samuel W. McCall, and returned to practicing law. His official Governor's portrait is notable as the only one to include a floral display in the corner. In 1918 Walsh ran for and won election to the US Senate, where he served until 1925. He continued to work for progressive causes, and fiercely criticized the rise of the Ku Klux Klan, urging his colleagues to condemn the "malignant growth, which, injected, means the destruction of everything which has made America immortal." In 1925 Walsh lost his reelection campaign, but the following year he was elected to fill the remainder of famed Senator Henry Cabot Lodge's term after his death in 1924. Walsh served in the Senate until 1946, chairing the Committee on Education and Labor and the Committee on Naval Affairs. In these positions, he sponsored laws that increased the size of the Navy during World War II, and set labor standards for government contractors. In 1946 Walsh lost reelection to Henry Cabot Lodge Jr, ending his career in politics. He died on June 11th, 1947, and is remembered as a charismatic and hard working politician.

Samuel W. McCall was born on February 28th 1851, in East Providence Township, Pennsylvania. His family moved to Illinois early in his life, and he attended school at Mount Carroll Seminary until it became a girls only school in 1866. He was sent north to attend school at New Hampton Academy in New Hampshire when he was 15, and he attended Dartmouth College, graduating as a Phi Beta Kappa in 1870. McCall moved to Worcester to study law, and was admitted to the bar in 1875, opening a law firm in Boston that same year. In 1881 he married Ella Esther Thompson, and they had five children. Samuel is also the Grandfather of Governor of Oregon Tom McCall, who served from 1967 to 1975. In 1887 McCall was elected to the Massachusetts House of Representatives, where he served three terms as a reform minded Republican, supporting the Mugwump group that opposed political corruption.



The following year McCall was a delegate to the 1888 Republican National Convention, and he proposed bills abolishing debt imprisonment and regulating "corrupt practices," or the use of money to influence elections. In 1892 McCall was elected to the US House of Representatives, a seat he held for the next twenty years over ten successive terms. In Congress McCall became known for voting on issues according to his opinion, even if it meant opposing the party line. He also was a strong anti-imperialist, arguing for the independence of the Philippines when the country was annexed by the United States during the Spanish-American War. In 1912 McCall decided not to run for reelection in the House in order to run for a US Senate seat, but he was defeated in a close election.

In 1915 McCall won the seat of Massachusetts State Governor, and served three consecutive terms with future President Calvin Coolidge as his Lieutenant Governor. McCall presided over the state Constitutional Convention of 1917, and with the impending US entry into World War I, he founded the Massachusetts Public Safety Commission, an organization to coordinate emergency response and relief efforts. On December 6th, 1917, McCall received word that an explosion had occurred in Halifax, Canada, although the extent of the disaster remained unclear. McCall immediately activated the commission to send a train of food and other supplies to Halifax, along with committee members and local doctors to help with relief efforts. This early assistance to the victims of the Halifax explosion was highly appreciated by the citizens of the city, and the following year Halifax sent a Christmas tree to Boston as a thank you gift. In 1971 a Canadian Christmas tree producing company began sending trees annually to Boston, and the government of Nova Scotia continues the tradition today as a gesture of goodwill between the United States and Canada. In 1918 McCall stepped down from his position as Governor, ending his political career. He died on November 4th, 1923, and is remembered as a prominent and thoughtful Massachusetts politician.

Lucy Stone: Massachusetts' Overlooked Equal Rights Activist
By Ashley Lyon

Lucy Stone (1818-1893) was an ardent women's rights activist, abolitionist, and suffragist from Massachusetts. Despite her substantial contributions to the women's rights movement, she is often lost to history, overshadowed by her contemporaries like Susan B. Anthony, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, and Lucretia Mott. Nonetheless, Stone's career as an orator, her founding and running of the Boston-based publication *The Woman's Journal*, and her lifelong commitment to women's rights and anti-slavery has cemented her as a pivotal figure in the United States' fight for equality.

Lucy Stone was born on August 13, 1818 in West Brookfield, Massachusetts to a farming family. She was the eighth of nine children born to Francis and Hannah Stone, and Lucy spent much of her childhood performing household chores and assisting her parents and siblings in running the family farm. Despite being a family of only modest means, Stone and her siblings were educated in local schools, but unlike her brothers, Lucy faced challenges in pursuing higher education. Her father, being of a more traditional mindset, opposed the higher education of his daughters, as he did not believe it was necessary for women to attend college. In spite of this belief, Lucy Stone enrolled at Mount Holyoke College at the age of nineteen and paid her own way using wages she earned working as a local school teacher. After only a year, however, Stone withdrew from college both to help care for her nieces and nephews following her sister's illness and because of Stone's disagreement with Mount Holyoke's founder, Mary Lyon's, views that the college's education was providing women with the skills needed to become "man's helper, not his equal."



Undeterred by her experience at Mount Holyoke, Stone held strong to her desire to receive an education. At the age of 25, Stone began her studies at Oberlin College in Ohio. At the time, Oberlin was the only college to offer admission to women and Black students. Stone was inspired by the activism of the Grimke sisters to pursue a career as an orator and lecturer arguing not only for women's rights and suffrage, but also for the abolition of slavery. Undeterred by Oberlin's refusal to allow women to practice public speaking, Stone and her friend Antoinette Brown formed a secret female debating society. At her graduation, Stone was recognized by the faculty as one of the outstanding graduates who was given the opportunity to read an essay aloud. However, on the basis of Stone's gender, she would only have her essay read if a man read it. Outraged by the double standard, Stone ultimately refused the honor on principle. Despite these struggles, Stone was able to complete her degree, cementing herself in history as the first Massachusetts woman to receive a college education.

This education was funded largely by Stone's years working as a local Massachusetts school teacher, a job which she began at the age of sixteen and continued until she left for college. Because of a glaring wage gap, however, Stone had to work harder than her male counterparts and often received less in return. In fact, while substitute teaching for her brother's classes, Stone found that she was being paid significantly less for equal work based solely on her gender. Stone also taught throughout her time at Oberlin, both at Oberlin's Preparatory Department and at a local school for free Black students. Her schedule became so tightly packed that, according to a record kept by Stone during her second year at Oberlin, practically every hour of the day between five in the morning and ten at night was consumed with studying, laboring, or teaching. Once again, Stone faced wage inequality as she received only half of the wages that male teachers earned at Oberlin for performing the same job. Outraged by the injustice, Stone threatened to strike in protest and demanded that the Faculty Board correct the unequal pay. After several weeks of discussions and arguments, the Board accepted Stone's demand and began paying women the same rate as the men.

In 1848, following her graduation, Stone moved to Hanover Street in Boston in order to pursue a career speaking on behalf of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society. The prominent abolitionist and social reformer Abby Kelley Foster met with Stone while visiting Oberlin and referred her to the organization. Stone quickly became a trailblazer within the male-dominated lecturing career, especially since women were generally discouraged from speaking publicly. In spite of these societal expectations and the barriers they erected in her path, Stone went on to lead a prolific public career in lecturing, delivering numerous speeches arguing for abolition and women's rights. Stone delivered perhaps her most famous speech, "Disappointment is the Lot of Women," at the 1848 Seneca Falls Women's Rights Convention. In this speech, Stone argues that "In education, in marriage, in religion, in everything, disappointment is the lot of woman. It shall be the business of my life to deepen this disappointment in every woman's heart until she bows down to it no longer." She further broke down the lack of rights that women hold in society, saying, "We are told woman has all the rights she wants... They mistake the politeness of men for rights... but these are mere courtesies. We want rights. The flour merchant, the house builder, and the postman charge us no less on account of our sex; but when we endeavor to earn money to pay all these, then, indeed, we find the difference... the same society that drives forth the young man, keeps woman at home—a dependent—working little cats on worsted, and little dogs on punctured paper; but if she goes heartily and bravely to give herself to some worthy purpose, she is out of her sphere and she loses caste."



Stone was by and large a radical thinker for her time and chose not to follow many of the traditional paths available to women at the time. For example, after marrying Henry Blackwell in 1855, Stone opted not to give up her maiden name for her husband's surname. Stone was the first Massachusetts woman to take this progressive action, prompting the adoption of the term "Lucy Stoners" to refer to women who opted to follow suit and keep their maiden names once married. Likewise, Stone opted to keep her hair short and, in the 1850's, took to wearing bloomers and knee length skirts, going against popular feminine fashion.

In 1870, Stone and Blackwell founded and launched the Woman's Journal, an weekly periodical dedicated to discussing women's rights and the issues facing middle-class women. Stone, Blackwell, and Julia Ward Howe (most famously known as the lyricist of "The Battle Hymn of the Republic") were the primary editors of the Woman's Journal until Stone's death in 1892, when her daughter, Alice Stone Blackwell, took on the role of editor. The office of The Woman's Journal was located on Boston's Park Street, just down the street from the Massachusetts State House.

Unlike some of her contemporary suffragists, Stone deeply believed in extending equality not just across gender divides, but across racial lines as well. This deeply held belief led to friction with other prominent suffragist women, including Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton, who opposed the passage of the 14th and 15th amendments. As a result, two separate suffrage organizations formed and solidified the ideological divide, with Anthony and Stanton forming the National Woman Suffrage Association and Stone helping to found the American Woman Suffrage Association.

Stone is one of six women commemorated in the State House's Women's Memorial. Because of this memorial, the Massachusetts State House is featured as a stop along three routes of the Boston Women's Heritage Trail, including the Boston Women's Suffrage Trail, the Downtown Trail, and the Beacon Hill Trail. The Boston Women's Heritage Trail, conceived and founded in 1989 by a group of Boston Public School teachers, librarians, and students, features thirteen routes throughout different Boston neighborhoods that "highlights the work of women, from household names like Abigail Adams, Phillis Wheatley, Amelia Earhart, Louisa May Alcott, and Rose Kennedy, to less-familiar leaders like Chew Shee Chin, Julia O'Connor, Clementine Langone, and Melnea Cass." For more information about the Boston Women's Heritage Trail, please visit bwht.org.

